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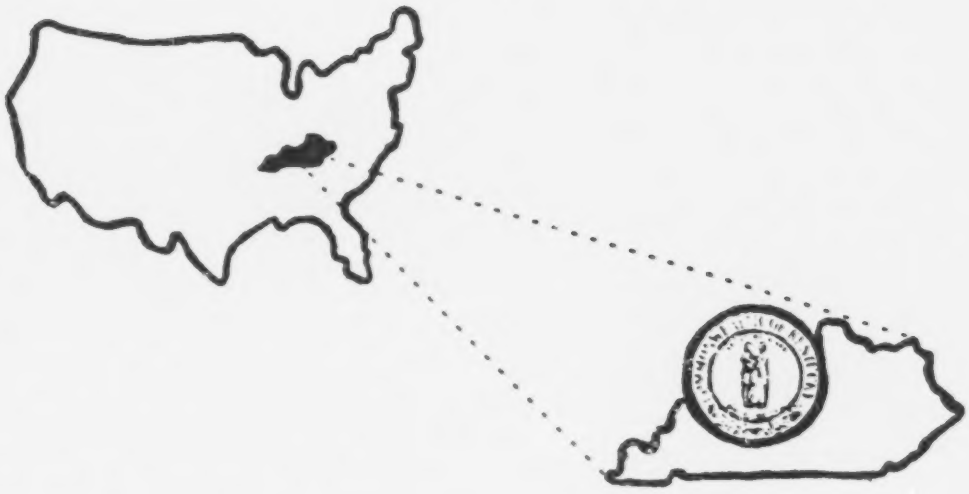
KENTUCKY

Annual Planning Report

FY 1984



An annual publication of the Kentucky Cabinet for Human Resources

KENTUCKY
ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT
FY 1984

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PREFACE

This set of reports is generated primarily to meet the demand of the Commonwealth's JTPA Service Delivery Areas and the Department for Manpower Services for labor market information in their planning cycles. As such, it seeks to present data and analyses which will give planners valid understanding of the labor market in their respective areas, including brief glimpses of the past, the present and the future relative to several important indicators of labor market changes.

A report of this magnitude can not be undertaken without a great deal of cooperation from several information providers. We would like to thank the University of Louisville's Urban Studies Center and the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors for input relative to the changes in population and economic developments, respectively. Additionally, several Department for Manpower Services local offices provided substantial efforts relative to local labor market changes.

Our agency is pleased to supply this information to anyone who may need it as a resource document. Questions regarding this report or requests for additional copies should be addressed to:

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HIGHLIGHTS

The total population of Kentucky in 1980 was 3,660,777 persons. This represented an increase of 13.7 percent over the 1970 total. Males made up 48.9 percent of the population and number 1,789, 039, and females totaled 1,871,738. The 25-34 age group showed a growth rate of 53.7 percent over the decade. Total nonwhite population in 1980 was 281,833 persons and accounted for 7.7 percent of Kentucky's population. Total population for Kentucky in 1985 is projected to be 3,860,306 persons.

The civilian labor force in Kentucky averaged 1,675,000 in 1982. This represents an increase of 0.6 percent over 1981. The number of unemployed persons in Kentucky jumped 27.1 percent from an average of 140,000 in 1981 to 178,000 in 1982, while the number of employed persons declined 1.8 percent. Kentuckys 10.6 percent average unemployment rate in 1982 surpassed the national jobless rate of 9.7 percent.

Average weeks of state unemployment insurance claimed over reference periods during 1982 equalled 64,858. Males accounted for 68.1 percent of the total, and females represented 31.9 percent. Average weeks claimed by nonwhites accounted for 7.2 percent of the total. By industry attachment, 42.1 percent of the average weeks claimed were filed by workers in manufacturing industries and 13.9 percent were filed by workers attached to the construction industry.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Kentucky continued its downward trend of 1980 and 1981, falling 2.6 percent to a 1982 average of 1,164,400 workers. This represented a loss of 31,600 jobs in Kentucky over the past year and 81,000 since 1979. Since the 1979 peak of 1,245,400 workers, nonagricultural employment in Kentucky has declined 6.5 percent.

Average hourly earnings of production workers in Kentucky's manufacturing industries increased 6.6 percent between 1981 and 1982. The average work-week declined 2.3 percent in 1982 to an average of 38.4 hours per week, and average weekly earnings increased 4.2 percent. The average manufacturing production worker in Kentucky earned $321.79 per week in 1982.

The number of applicants registering for employment through local offices of the Department for Manpower Services between October 1, 1981 and September 30, 1982 totaled 336,697 of which 15.6 percent were filed for clerical jobs, 16.1 percent applied for service occupations and 13.4 percent filed for structural work occupations. Health care occupations are expected to show a fast growth rate over the next three years, with dental lab technicians, nurse aides, orderlies, dental hygienists, dental assistants and dentists listed as some of Kentucky's fastest growing occupations.

STATE MANPOWER PROFILE

1. Labor Area Definition:

The Commonwealth of Kentucky consists of one hundred and twenty (120) counties. These counties are divided into fifteen (15) Area Development Districts and are served by twenty-four (24) local offices of the Department for Manpower Services under the Cabinet for Human Resources.

2. Recent Population Estimates:

	1980	1970	Percent Change
Kentucky	3,661,433	3,220,711	13.7
Louisville SMSA	906,200	867,300	4.5
Lexington SMSA	317,629	266,701	19.1

3. Estimated Civilian Labor Force:

The civilian labor force in Kentucky averaged 1,675,000 persons in 1982. This was up 10,000 or 0.6 percent since 1981.

4. Estimated Unemployment:

The rate of joblessness was estimated at 10.6 percent of the civilian labor force in 1982. This was substantially higher than the 8.4 percent average unemployment rate in 1981.

5. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment:

Total nonagricultural employment in 1982 averaged 1,164,400 workers. This represented a decline of 2.6 percent from the 1981 average.

6. Manufacturing Employment:

Manufacturing employment in 1982 averaged 246,800 workers. This was 8.7 percent less than the 1981 average.

7. Major Industries in Terms of Employment, 1982 Averages:

Manufacturing (total)	246,800	Nonmanufacturing (total)	917,600
Nondurable Goods	114,700	Mining	54,100
Durable Goods	133,100	Construction	49,500
		Trans. & Public Util.	65,800
		Trade	259,700
		Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	51,700
		Services	215,800
		Government	221,000

POPULATION TRENDS

The total population in the Commonwealth in 1980 as reported by the census was 3,660,777. This represented a 13.7 percent increase over 1970. The female population, totalling 1,871,738, comprised 51.3 percent of the population.

All age groups detailed in the total population tables showed population increases over 1970 with the exception of the 0-13 age group. This decline in this age group helps explain recent declining school enrollments and projections of future school consolidations or closings.

As a result of the post-war baby boom and the increased birth rate of the early fifties, the 25-34 age group showed the largest percentage increase (53.7 percent) between 1970 and 1980. This group makes up a large percentage of the working population and benefited strongly from increased employment experienced during the seventies.

The percentage of nonwhite population in Kentucky continued to be low compared to many states. Nonwhite persons represented 7.7 percent of Kentucky's total population in 1980, compared to 7.4 percent in 1970. The largest percentage increase in the nonwhite population was in the 25-34 year old group, which showed a 125.4 percent increase over 1970. Decreased from 1970 in the nonwhite population occurred in the 0-13, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+ age groups.

The 1985 population projections for Kentucky indicate a continued growth, but the annual rate of growth will not be as great as the change from 1970 to 1980.

Table 1

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Total Population by Age and Sex
1970, 1980 and 1985

Age Cohorts	1970 Census	1980 Census	% Change 1970-1980	1985 Projections
Total Population	3,218,706	3,660,777	13.7	3,860,306
0-13	855,431	808,366	- 5.5	849,377
14-24	650,351	766,079	17.8	708,885
25-34	380,990	585,626	53.7	629,691
35-44	350,340	404,520	15.5	516,975
45-54	349,053	354,252	1.5	361,394
55-64	295,113	332,106	12.5	342,101
65+	337,428	409,828	21.5	451,883
Total Male Population	1,579,036	1,789,039	13.3	1,885,801
0-13	437,247	411,531	- 5.9	434,503
14-24	332,714	394,647	18.6	369,764
25-34	186,178	290,437	56.0	313,646
35-44	169,356	198,527	17.2	251,838
45-54	168,772	170,890	1.3	173,528
55-64	139,439	155,369	11.4	157,876
65+	145,330	167,638	15.4	184,646
Total Female Population	1,639,670	1,871,738	14.2	1,974,505
0-13	418,184	396,835	- 5.1	414,874
14-24	317,637	371,432	16.9	339,121
25-34	194,812	295,189	51.5	316,045
35-44	180,984	205,993	13.8	265,137
45-54	180,281	183,362	1.7	187,866
55-64	155,674	176,737	13.5	184,225
65+	192,098	242,190	26.1	267,237

Table II

Commonwealth of Kentucky
White Population by Age and Sex
1970, 1980 and 1985

Age Cohorts	1970 Census	1980 Census	% Change 1970-1980	1985 Projections
Total White Population	2,981,766	3,378,944	13.3	3,534,017
0-13	784,531	740,912	- 5.6	763,496
14-24	598,374	690,998	15.5	638,332
25-34	375,332	532,298	49.0	560,156
35-44	327,256	380,737	16.3	481,470
45-54	326,281	333,319	2.2	339,492
55-64	274,898	313,732	14.1	323,067
65+	313,094	386,948	23.6	428,004
White Male Population	1,464,399	1,650,449	12.7	1,724,894
0-13	401,664	377,603	- 6.0	390,907
14-24	305,021	354,591	16.3	331,553
25-34	175,491	262,413	49.5	277,608
35-44	159,043	188,133	18.3	235,130
45-54	158,358	161,850	2.2	164,248
55-64	130,182	147,395	13.2	149,887
65+	134,640	158,464	17.7	175,561
Total Female Population	1,517,367	1,728,495	13.9	1,809,123
0-13	382,867	363,309	- 5.1	372,589
14-24	293,353	336,407	14.7	306,779
25-34	181,841	269,885	48.4	282,548
35-44	168,213	192,604	14.5	246,340
45-54	167,923	171,469	2.1	175,244
55-64	144,716	166,337	14.9	173,180
65+	178,454	228,484	28.0	252,443

Table III

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Nonwhite Population by Age and Sex
1970, 1980 and 1985

Age Cohorts	1970 Census	1980 Census	1970-1980	1985 Projections
Total Nonwhite Population	236,940	281,833	19.0	326,289
0-13	70,900	67,454	- 4.9	85,881
14-24	51,977	75,081	44.5	70,553
24-34	23,658	53,328	125.4	69,535
35-44	23,084	23,783	3.0	35,505
45-54	22,772	20,933	- 8.1	21,902
55-64	20,215	18,374	- 9.1	19,034
65+	24,334	22,880	- 6.0	23,879
Nonwhite Male Population	114,637	138,590	20.9	160,907
0-13	35,583	33,928	- 4.7	43,596
14-24	27,693	40,056	44.6	38,211
25-34	10,687	28,024	162.2	36,038
35-44	10,313	10,394	0.8	16,708
45-54	10,414	9,040	- 13.2	9,280
55-64	9,257	7,974	- 13.9	7,989
65+	10,690	9,174	- 14.2	9,085
Nonwhite Female Population	122,303	143,243	17.1	165,382
0-13	35,317	33,526	- 5.1	42,285
14-24	24,284	35,025	44.2	32,342
25-34	12,971	25,304	95.1	33,497
35-44	12,771	13,389	4.8	18,797
45-54	12,358	11,893	- 3.4	12,622
55-64	10,958	10,400	- 5.1	11,045
65+	13,644	13,706	0.5	14,794

RECENT LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The civilian labor force in Kentucky averaged 1,675,00 persons in 1982, a rise of 0.6 percent over 1981. This continued an increasing trend but at a decreased rate. The number persons unemployed in 1982 averaged 178,000, which was a substantial 27.1 percent increase over 1981. This small growth in the civilian labor force and the increase in unemployment reflects a recession condition starting in 1980 and still continuing in both the Kentucky and national economy.

In 1982, the unemployment rate in Kentucky averaged 10.6 percent. compared to the national rate of 9.7 percent. The monthly state rate exceeded the national rate each month in 1982. In the years 1973-1979 Kentucky's unemployment rate maintained at a level below the national rate. This trend changed in 1980 and continued during 1981 and 1982.

Table IV

Labor Force Data in Kentucky
1972 - 1982

	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	U.S. Unemployment Rate
1982 Annual Average	1,675,000	1,497,000	178,000	10.6	9.7
December	1,682,141	1,485,125	197,016	11.7	10.5
November	1,693,885	1,510,019	183,866	10.9	10.4
October	1,707,382	1,529,715	177,667	10.4	9.9
September	1,693,024	1,522,689	170,335	10.1	9.7
August	1,681,907	1,510,190	171,717	10.2	9.6
July	1,658,901	1,482,260	176,641	10.6	9.8
June	1,697,182	1,523,391	173,791	10.2	9.8
May	1,693,087	1,525,065	168,022	9.9	9.1
April	1,675,598	1,499,803	175,795	10.5	9.2
March	1,642,597	1,466,008	176,589	10.8	9.5
February	1,635,700	1,452,379	183,321	11.2	9.6
January	1,638,596	1,457,357	181,239	11.1	9.4
1981 Annual Average	1,665,000	1,525,000	140,000	8.4	7.6
December	1,690,558	1,525,473	165,085	9.8	8.3
November	1,696,548	1,544,239	152,309	9.0	7.9
October	1,687,391	1,568,613	118,778	7.0	7.5
September	1,679,790	1,566,795	112,995	6.7	7.3
August	1,664,701	1,537,995	126,706	7.6	7.2
July	1,633,194	1,500,975	132,219	8.1	7.3
June	1,690,607	1,552,514	138,093	8.2	7.7
May	1,670,526	1,534,854	135,672	8.1	7.1
April	1,655,917	1,516,080	139,837	8.4	7.0
March	1,641,577	1,496,022	145,555	8.9	7.7
February	1,638,891	1,481,068	157,823	9.6	8.0
January	1,630,302	1,475,373	154,929	9.5	8.2
1980 Annual Average	1,662,000	1,530,000	133,000	8.0	7.1
1979 Annual Average	1,608,000	1,518,000	89,000	5.6	5.8
1978 Annual Average	1,597,000	1,514,000	84,000	5.2	6.0
1977 Annual Average	1,551,000	1,478,000	72,000	4.7	7.0
1976 Annual Average	1,483,000	1,400,000	83,000	5.6	7.7
1975 Annual Average	1,431,000	1,327,000	105,000	7.3	8.5
1974 Annual Average	1,432,000	1,367,000	65,000	4.5	5.6
1973 Annual Average	1,390,000	1,339,000	52,000	3.7	4.9
1972 Annual Average	1,290,000	1,214,000	77,000	5.9	5.6

Table IV (Continued)

Labor Force Data in Kentucky
1982

Total	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
	Kentucky 1982 Annual Averages			
Total	1,675,000	1,497,000	178,000	10.6
Men	965,000	859,000	106,000	11.0
Women	710,000	639,000	72,000	10.1
Men (20 years and over)	891,000	806,000	85,000	9.5
Women (20 years and over)	648,000	593,000	56,000	8.6
Both sexes (16-19 years)	136,000	99,000	38.000	27.6
White	1,565,000	1,406,000	159,000	10.1
Men	912,000	818,000	94,000	10.3
Women	653,000	589,000	65,000	9.9
Both sexes (16-19 years)	129,000	94,000	35,000	27.0
Black	104,000	86,000	19,000	17.9
Men	51,000	39,000	12,000	23.5
Women	53,000	47,000	7,000	21.6

NOTE: Due to rounding, figures may not add.

Table V

Labor Force Data by DMS Local Office Area
1981 - 1982

	1981			1982			% Change	% Change
	Civilian Labor Force	Total Unemp.	Unemp. Rate	Civilian Labor Force	Total Unemp.	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force 1981-1982	Unemp. 1981-1982
Kentucky	*1,665,000	140,000	8.4	1,675,000	178,000	10.6	0.6	27.1
DMS Local Office								
Ashland	54,600	5,802	10.6	54,563	7,919	14.5	- 0.1	36.5
Bowling Green	68,569	6,270	9.1	68,814	8,468	12.3	0.4	35.1
Corbin	60,403	5,844	9.7	59,102	7,076	12.0	- 2.2	20.6
Covington	150,304	11,123	7.4	151,071	14,187	9.4	0.5	27.6
Danville	34,336	3,221	9.4	34,008	3,933	11.5	- 1.0	22.1
Elizabethtown	81,716	7,538	9.2	81,236	9,464	11.7	- 0.6	25.6
Frankfort	48,895	2,847	5.8	49,673	3,627	7.3	1.6	27.4
Glasgow	34,173	3,021	8.8	34,606	4,043	11.7	1.3	33.8
Harlan	25,974	2,225	8.6	26,617	3,774	14.2	2.5	69.6
Hazard	41,973	4,440	10.6	43,697	7,308	16.7	4.1	64.6
Henderson	36,340	2,273	6.3	37,351	3,214	8.6	2.8	41.4
Hopkinsville	44,288	3,932	8.9	42,615	4,463	10.5	- 3.8	13.5
Lexington	150,774	7,163	4.8	152,150	9,128	6.0	0.9	27.4
Louisville	385,216	33,099	8.6	382,072	43,703	11.4	- 0.8	32.0
Madisonville	44,531	4,022	9.0	39,674	4,249	10.7	-10.9	5.6
Mayfield	34,739	4,419	12.7	33,506	3,949	11.8	- 3.6	-10.6
Maysville	23,685	2,754	11.6	23,355	3,053	13.1	- 1.4	10.9
Morehead	28,549	3,469	12.2	28,169	4,227	15.0	- 1.3	21.9
Owensboro	63,680	4,843	7.6	60,303	6,032	10.0	- 5.3	24.6
Paducah	48,254	3,899	8.1	52,271	5,833	11.2	8.3	49.6
Pikeville	32,867	3,161	9.6	33,165	4,039	12.2	0.9	27.8
Prestonsburg	39,149	3,680	9.4	39,355	4,682	11.9	0.5	27.2
Somerset	75,881	6,305	8.3	76,537	8,584	11.2	0.9	36.2
Winchester	53,104	4,650	8.8	52,604	5,331	10.1	- 0.9	14.7

*The Civilian Labor Force column does not check mathematically because the statewide Annual Averages derived from the Current Population Survey are rounded individually.

Table VI

Total and Nonwhite Population and Labor Force Data
Statewide Kentucky and For SMSA's That Contain Kentucky Counties
1980 Census Count

	Kentucky	Percent of Total	Ashland Huntington SMSA	Covington Cincinnati SMSA	Evansville SMSA	Hopkinsville Clarksville SMSA	Lexington SMSA	Louisville SMSA	Owensboro SMSA	EXCEP
Total Population	3,660,777		311,350	1,401,491	309,408	150,220	317,629	906,152	85,949	520,711
*16 Years and Over	2,718,551	100.0	233,506	1,045,582	235,057	111,856	242,248	680,442	63,468	366,137
Male	1,306,246	48.0	109,967	489,620	110,265	58,844	115,155	319,394	29,754	177,835
Female	1,412,305	52.0	123,539	555,962	124,792	53,012	127,093	361,048	33,714	188,302
Total Nonwhite Population	281,771		8,608	183,921	17,980	36,231	37,580	124,660	3,836	6,398
*16 Years and Over	199,879	7.4	6,438	127,868	12,227	26,140	26,752	86,066	2,602	4,546
Male	96,378	3.5	3,124	57,349	5,475	14,500	12,127	38,737	1,165	2,083
Female	103,501	3.8	3,314	70,519	6,752	11,640	14,625	47,329	1,437	2,463
Civilian Labor Force Total	1,517,653		122,305	648,281	145,567	52,009	155,635	426,122	38,989	158,626
Male	901,355	59.4	76,711	375,001	85,208	27,899	87,243	242,678	22,849	107,238
Female	616,298	40.6	45,594	273,280	60,359	24,110	68,392	183,444	16,140	51,388
Employment Total	1,388,046		110,853	603,827	137,129	47,042	147,295	392,506	35,823	139,397
Male	820,996	59.1	68,868	349,242	80,103	25,746	82,503	223,079	20,947	93,110
Female	567,050	40.9	41,985	254,585	57,026	21,296	64,792	169,427	14,876	46,287
Unemployment Total	129,607		11,452	44,454	8,438	4,967	8,340	33,616	3,166	19,229
Male	80,359	62.0	7,843	25,759	5,105	2,153	4,740	19,599	1,902	14,128
Female	49,248	38.0	3,609	18,695	3,333	2,814	3,600	14,017	1,264	5,101
Unemployment Rate Total	8.5		9.4	6.9	5.8	9.6	5.4	7.9	8.1	12.1
Male	8.9		10.2	6.9	6.0	7.7	5.4	8.1	8.3	13.2
Female	8.0		7.9	6.8	5.5	11.7	5.3	7.6	7.8	9.9
Civilian Force, Nonwhite	104,135	6.9	3,083	75,406	7,007	9,203	15,774	51,117	1,562	1,516
Male	51,337		1,628	37,879	3,674	4,158	7,844	24,876	810	860
Female	52,798		1,455	37,527	3,333	5,045	7,930	26,241	752	656
Employment, Nonwhite	89,082	6.4	2,715	65,098	6,156	7,596	14,028	43,373	1,328	1,288
Male	43,723		1,441	32,272	3,167	3,648	6,845	20,942	697	749
Female	45,359		1,274	32,817	2,989	3,948	7,183	22,431	631	539
Unemployment, Nonwhite	15,053	11.6	368	10,317	851	1,607	1,746	7,744	234	228
Male	7,614		187	5,607	507	510	999	3,934	113	111
Female	7,439		181	4,710	344	1,097	747	3,810	121	117
Unemployment Rate, Nonwhite	14.5		11.9	13.7	12.1	17.5	11.1	15.1	15.0	15.0
Male	14.8		11.5	14.8	13.8	12.3	12.7	15.8	14.0	12.9
Female	14.1		12.4	12.6	10.3	21.7	9.4	14.5	16.1	17.8

*Except for Total Population and Nonwhite Total Population, all figures reflect the age group 16 years and older.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Average weeks of state unemployment insurance claimed over reference periods during 1982 equalled 64,858. Males accounted for 44,180 of the average weeks claimed or 68.1 percent of the total, while females represented 31.9 percent of the total. Average weeks claimed by nonwhites totaled 4,696 in 1982 and accounted for 7.2 percent of the total.

Workers under 45 years of age accounted for 76.9 percent of total insured unemployment in 1982, as the 22-44 age group represented 70.8 percent of the average weeks claimed. Workers 45 and older made up 23.1 percent of Kentucky's insured unemployment in 1982. Males under 45 years of age represented 53.7 percent of the average weeks claimed in Kentucky.

Long term unemployment appeared to affect many workers in Kentucky in 1982, as 59.5 percent of the weeks claimed were by people unemployed for 5 or more weeks. Over 58.9 percent of the weeks claimed by males in 1982 were filed by workers who experienced 5 or more consecutive weeks of unemployment.

An analysis of weeks claimed by industry attachment shows that 42.1 percent of the weeks of state unemployment insurance claimed in Kentucky in 1982 were filed by workers from manufacturing industries. Insured unemployment in the nonmanufacturing sector showed a monthly average of 8,989 weeks claimed in the construction industry representing 13.9 percent of total weeks claimed. Weeks claimed by workers in the wholesale and retail trade industries represented 13.2 percent of the total, while the services industry accounted for 9.8 percent. Insured unemployment in the mining industry was 10.0 percent of the total.

Table VII

Selected Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed - Average Weeks
of State Unemployment Insurance Claimed during Week Including 19th of Month
for 1982 in Kentucky

	Total Insured Unempl.		Male Insured Unempl.		Female Insured Unempl.		Nonwhite Insured Unempl.	
Selected Characteristics	1982 Mo. Aver.	% of Total	1982 Mo. Aver.	% of Total	1982 Mo. Aver.	% of Total	1982 Mo. Aver.	% of Total
TOTAL*	64,858	100.0	44,180	100.0	20,660	100.0	4,696	100.0
BY AGE								
Under 45 years	49,852	76.9	34,839	78.9	15,013	72.7	3,515	74.9
18 & Under	181	0.3	116	0.3	65	0.3	10	0.2
19 - 21 years	3,770	5.8	2,638	6.0	1,131	5.5	122	2.6
22 - 44 years	45,901	70.8	32,088	72.6	12,816	66.9	3,384	72.1
45 years & over	14,990	23.1	9,331	21.1	5,659	27.4	1,179	25.1
45 - 54 years	9,222	14.2	5,850	13.2	3,372	16.3	753	16.0
55 - 64 years	5,261	8.1	3,212	7.3	2,049	9.9	390	8.3
65 & over	507	0.8	268	0.6	238	1.2	36	0.8
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT								
1 - 2 Weeks	16,551	25.5	11,281	25.5	5,270	25.5	N/A	N/A
3 - 4 Weeks	9,742	15.0	6,874	15.6	2,867	13.9	N/A	N/A
5 - 14 Weeks	24,812	38.3	17,015	38.5	7,797	37.7	N/A	N/A
15 Weeks & Over	13,753	21.2	9,009	20.4	4,744	23.0	N/A	N/A
BY INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT								
Mining	6,490	10.0	6,279	14.2	211	1.0	67	1.4
Construction	8,989	13.9	8,565	19.4	424	2.1	465	9.9
Manufacturing	27,320	42.1	16,619	37.6	10,720	51.9	2,438	51.9
Trans., Comm., Utilities	1,955	3.0	1,710	3.9	245	1.2	122	2.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8,536	13.2	4,732	10.7	3,804	18.4	447	9.5
Fin., Insurance & Real Estate	957	1.5	419	1.0	538	2.6	91	1.9
Services	6,361	9.8	2,799	6.3	3,562	17.2	748	15.9

*Subgroups may not add to totals due to rounding.
N/A Not Available

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY INDUSTRY

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Kentucky continued its downward trend of 1981, falling 2.6 percent to a 1982 average of 1,164,400 workers. This represented a loss of 31,600 jobs in Kentucky over the past year and 81,000 since 1979. Since the 1979 peak of 1,245,400 workers, nonagricultural employment in Kentucky has declined 6.5 percent.

Manufacturing accounted for 21.2 percent of total nonagricultural employment in 1982, with a total of 246,800 employees. This total was 8.7 percent less than the average for 1981. The national recession of 1980 carried over into 1981 and continued in 1982, and manufacturing industries, especially the more recession--sensitive durable goods sector, reflected this trend. Blast furnaces and basic steel products and machinery (exc. electrical) experienced the largest employment decreases in the durable goods sector in 1982, falling 17.3 percent and 15.3 percent, respectively. Fabricated metal products dropped 13.9 percent in the past year and lumber and wood products declined 12.1 percent.

The nondurable goods sector fared slightly better in 1982 than durable goods, dropping 4.6 percent during the year as opposed to the 11.9 percent drop in durable goods. Between 1981 and 1982 there were no sectors in manufacturing industries that had a net gain in employment. Leather and leather products dropped 13.2 percent and tobacco manufactures declined 9.4 percent from the previous year.

There was a net loss of 8,200 nonmanufacturing jobs in Kentucky between 1981 and 1982. These losses were spread throughtout all sectors of the economy with only services and federal government showing slight increases. Construction continued to decline with a loss of 6.4 percent during the year and transportation was off 4.3 percent.

Table VIII

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY (in thousands) 1/
KENTUCKY
1972 - 1982

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT											Percent Change 1972-1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982		
Total Nonagricultural Employment	988.3	1038.6	1065.9	1057.6	1103.1	1148.3	1209.9	1245.4	1210.0	1196.0	1164.4	17.8	- 2.6
Manufacturing Total	268.3	288.3	290.9	259.8	273.3	284.9	292.2	297.2	276.2	270.2	264.8	- 8.0	- 8.7
Nondurable Goods	117.4	121.4	121.6	115.4	121.3	123.7	124.6	125.2	121.4	120.2	114.7	- 2.3	- 4.6
Food & Kindred Products	23.2	22.6	22.2	22.2	22.7	23.2	22.3	22.1	21.9	21.1	20.7	-10.8	- 1.9
Distilled Liquors (exc. Brandy)	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	-21.9	- 2.0
Tobacco Manufactures	12.4	13.7	13.6	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.1	11.7	10.5	10.7	9.7	-21.8	- 9.4
Cigarettes	10.4	11.1	11.1	10.3	10.1	9.3	9.3	8.9	8.2	8.5	7.3	-29.8	-14.1
Textile Mill Products	6.3	6.8	7.3	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	- 3.2	- 3.2
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	30.5	30.6	29.7	26.2	27.8	28.2	27.4	27.5	27.4	26.6	25.6	-16.1	- 3.8
Men's, Boys' Suits, Coats & Fur.	22.6	22.8	22.0	19.4	21.1	21.6	21.2	21.2	20.7	19.3	18.9	-16.4	- 2.1
Paper & Allied Products	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.1	-12.7	- 2.7
Printing & Publishing	11.3	12.2	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.8	13.5	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.4	27.4	- 1.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.3	12.9	13.3	13.8	15.3	16.1	16.3	16.4	15.7	15.3	14.1	14.6	- 7.8
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.0	37.9	- 9.1
Plastic Materials & Synthetics	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.3	4.9	-14.0	- 7.6
Paints & Allied Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	6.7	- 5.9
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	56.0	- 2.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prods.	7.5	7.9	8.9	7.1	7.3	8.5	10.3	10.8	9.9	10.5	9.9	32.0	- 5.7
Leather & Leather Products	5.1	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.3	-35.3	-13.2
Durable Goods	150.9	166.9	169.3	144.4	152.0	161.2	167.6	172.0	154.8	150.0	132.1	-12.5	-11.9
Lumber & Wood Products	10.8	11.6	11.2	8.8	9.9	9.7	10.3	10.7	9.4	9.1	8.0	-25.9	-12.1
Furniture & Fixtures	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.1	4.6	4.1	-34.9	-10.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	9.7	10.5	10.4	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.2	10.2	9.2	8.3	7.7	-20.6	- 7.2
Primary Metal Industries	15.4	17.3	18.0	15.8	16.7	17.2	18.3	19.4	18.6	18.3	16.4	6.5	-10.4
Blast Furnaces & Basic Steel Products	8.5	9.2	9.0	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.6	9.1	8.5	8.1	6.7	-21.2	-17.3

Table VIII

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY (in thousands) 1/
KENTUCKY
1972 - 1982

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT CONTINUED											Percent Change 1972-1982	Percent Change 1981-1982
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982		
Fabricated Metal Products	19.8	22.0	21.6	18.5	20.1	22.0	21.7	21.0	18.6	18.0	15.5	-21.7	-13.9
Machinery (exc. Electrical)	29.1	32.9	35.6	34.4	35.4	36.5	38.4	40.8	39.1	38.7	32.8	12.7	-15.3
Electric & Electronic Equip.	41.8	45.7	44.7	34.6	35.2	38.6	39.5	39.7	35.4	33.1	29.3	-29.9	-11.5
Transporatation Equipment	10.7	12.4	13.7	12.0	12.5	14.3	16.0	16.0	11.7	12.3	11.2	4.7	- 8.9
Instruments & Misc. Mfg.	7.3	8.0	8.1	6.6	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.6	7.1	- 2.7	- 6.6
Nonmanufacturing Total	720.0	750.2	775.0	797.8	829.8	863.4	917.7	948.2	933.8	925.8	917.6	27.4	- 0.9
Mining	31.4	31.6	39.7	46.6	46.8	48.6	52.1	54.5	52.8	53.3	54.1	73.2	- 1.5
Bituminous Coal & Lignite Mining	26.4	26.7	34.4	41 5	41.8	43.5	47.0	49.2	47.4	47.5	48.2	82.6	- 1.5
Construction	55.7	57.2	54.3	50.3	54.2	58.4	68.2	69.2	58.0	52.9	49.5	-11.1	- 6.4
Transportation & Public Util.	59.2	60.3	60.6	60.2	60.9	64.6	67.2	70.2	68.5	67.6	65.8	11.2	- 2.7
Transportation	35.4	35.5	35.4	34.9	35.2	37.6	38.9	40.7	38.5	37.2	35.6	0.6	- 4.3
Communication	12.6	13.3	13.7	13.8	13.9	14.8	15.6	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.1	27.8	- 2.4
Elec., Gas & Sanitary Services	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.8	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.9	14.1	25.9	- 1.4
Wholesale & Retail Trades	200.1	212.3	219.3	222.9	234.1	247.6	264.3	268.1	260.8	260.4	259.7	29.8	- 0.3
Wholesale Trade	49.5	52.3	53.8	55.2	56.9	59.0	63.5	63.6	62.0	62.7	61.4	24.0	- 2.1
Retail Trade	150.6	160.0	165.5	167.7	177.2	188.6	200.8	204.5	198.8	197.7	198.3	31.7	0.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	36.7	38.2	40.3	41.4	43.4	46.3	48.8	51.0	52.3	52.3	51.7	40.9	- 1.2
Services	148.4	156.4	162.3	168.2	177.4	185.9	196.8	204.8	210.5	215.0	215.8	45.4	0.4
Laundries, Cleaning & Garment Services	7.0	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	-28.6	- 3.9
Total Government	188.5	194.3	198.5	208.3	213.0	212.0	220.3	230.4	230.9	224.3	221.0	17.2	- 1.5
Total Federal Government	39.3	38.5	39.7	40.7	40.4	40.1	39.8	38.4	39.6	38.6	39.5	0.5	2.3
Total State and Local Govt.	149.1	155.8	158.8	167.5	172.6	171.9	180.5	192.0	191.3	185.7	181.5	21.7	- 2.3
Other State & Local Govt.	61.0	67.2	68.4	73.0	75.2	76.6	82.3	85.6	84.3	80.9	78.5	28.7	- 3.0
State & Local Education	88.1	88.7	90.4	94.5	97.4	95.3	98.2	106.4	107.0	104.0	103.0	16.9	- 1.7

1/ Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is based on place of work rather than place of residence.

Table IX

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY (in thousands) 1/
KENTUCKY
1982

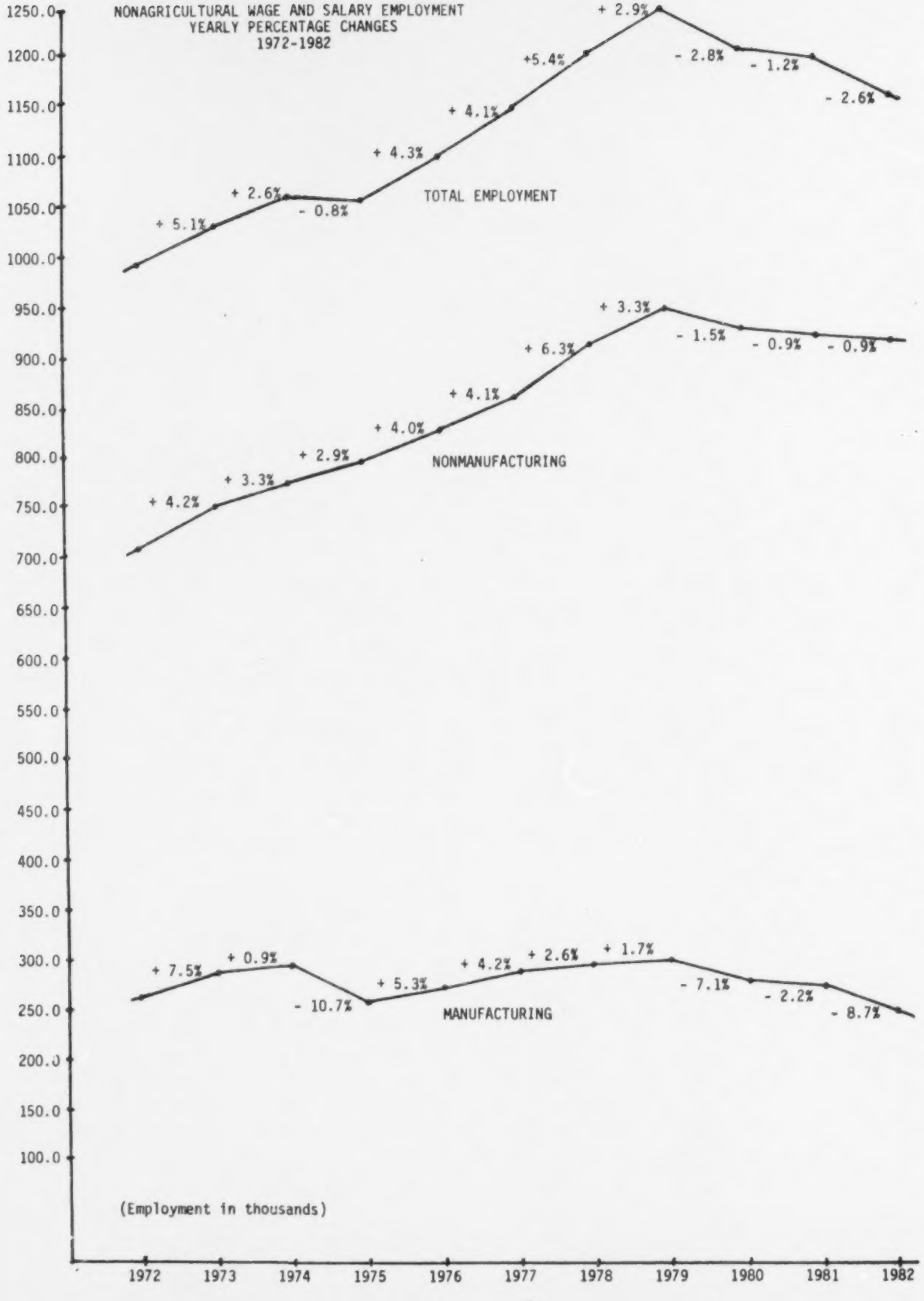
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,160.9	1,151.0	1,154.6	1,176.5	1,185.3	1,170.1	1,139.9	1,156.8	1,170.3	1,171.8	1,170.5	1,165.3	1,165.1
Manufacturing	256.8	254.6	251.0	249.7	252.2	249.1	246.6	243.6	243.4	239.9	237.3	236.8	247.1
Nondurable Goods	118.3	116.3	114.7	114.2	114.1	115.2	115.1	112.9	114.1	113.3	113.0	115.6	114.9
Food & Kindred Products	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.6	20.6	20.8	20.7	20.3	20.6	20.8	20.8	20.5	20.7
Distilled Liquors (except Brandy)	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0
Tobacco Manufactures	12.6	11.3	10.2	9.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	11.2	9.7
Cigarettes	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.3
Textile Mill Products	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.0	25.1	25.9	26.1	25.1	26.1	26.0	26.1	26.4	25.6
Men's & Boys' Suits, Coats & Furnishings	18.7	18.4	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.4	19.5	18.3	19.1	19.0	18.7	19.2	18.9
Paper & Allied Products	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1
Printing & Publishing	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.4	14.1
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0
Plastic Materials & Synthetics	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.9
Paints & Allied Products	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Petroleum & Coal Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.9
Leather & Leather Products	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3
Durable Goods	138.5	138.3	136.3	135.5	138.1	133.9	131.5	130.7	129.3	126.6	124.3	121.2	132.2
Lumber & Wood Products	7.5	7.3	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.1
Furniture & Fixtures	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	7.3	7.3	7.5	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.7
Primary Metal Industries	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.7	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.1	15.9	15.4	15.4	16.4
Blast Furnaces & Basic Steel Products	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.7
Fabricated Metal Products	16.3	16.2	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.9	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.5

Table IX

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY CONTINUED (in thousands) 1/
KENTUCKY
1982

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Machinery (except Electrical)	35.9	34.6	35.6	34.2	34.7	34.3	32.9	32.3	31.4	29.7	29.32	28.5	32.8
Electric & Electronic Equip.	30.1	31.4	28.3	31.1	30.4	30.1	29.5	29.0	29.3	28.4	28.3	25.1	29.3
Transportation Equipment	13.0	13.4	13.3	10.2	13.2	10.2	10.0	10.9	10.0	10.2	9.3	10.7	11.2
Instruments' & Misc. Mfg.	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.1
Total Nonmanufacturing	904.1	9.6	903.6	926.8	933.1	921.0	893.3	913.2	926.6	931.9	933.2	928.5	918.0
Mining	56.5	55.8	56.0	56.3	54.9	54.5	54.6	53.5	52.5	51.6	52.2	50.8	54.1
Bituminous Coal & Lignite Mining	51.2	50.5	50.5	50.3	48.6	48.1	48.1	47.3	46.4	45.5	46.3	45.3	48.2
Construction	41.8	41.0	43.5	48.6	51.4	52.8	53.1	52.9	52.4	53.8	52.8	50.1	49.5
Transportation & Public Utilities (exc. U.S. P. Serv.)	65.9	65.7	66.0	66.2	66.8	67.2	66.3	66.1	66.2	65.5	64.5	63.5	65.8
Transportation	35.8	35.6	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.3	35.5	35.5	36.2	35.5	34.6	33.8	35.6
Communication (excluding U.S. Postal Service)	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.8	16.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Serv.	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.3	14.6	14.6	14.4	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	14.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	256.3	248.7	250.2	257.6	261.3	261.4	261.6	260.9	260.7	263.2	265.5	269.1	260.1
Wholesale Trade	64.3	60.9	60.8	60.8	60.9	61.1	61.4	61.0	60.7	60.6	63.0	61.8	61.8
Retail Trade	192.0	187.8	189.4	196.8	200.4	200.3	200.2	199.9	200.0	202.6	202.5	207.3	198.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	50.8	50.3	50.4	51.7	51.9	52.2	52.2	52.4	51.9	52.5	52.0	52.0	51.7
Services	211.0	210.5	212.5	218.4	219.3	215.5	218.0	216.4	216.8	217.4	217.8	215.7	215.8
Laundries, Cleaning & Garment Services	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0
Total Government	221.8	224.4	225.0	228.0	227.5	217.4	187.5	211.0	226.4	227.9	228.4	227.3	221.0
Total Federal Government	38.1	38.6	38.9	39.4	39.4	39.9	40.2	40.0	39.6	40.1	40.1	40.0	39.5
Total State & Local Gov't.	183.7	185.8	186.1	188.6	188.1	177.5	147.3	171.0	186.8	187.7	188.3	187.3	181.5
Other State & Local Gov't. (except Education)	75.7	75.5	75.4	77.4	78.0	79.0	81.8	81.4	80.5	79.1	79.1	78.9	78.5
State & Local Education	108.0	110.3	110.7	111.2	110.1	98.5	65.5	89.6	106.3	108.6	109.2	108.4	103.0

Table X


NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
YEARLY PERCENTAGE CHANGES
1972-1982
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
+ 5.1%
+ 2.6%
- 0.8%
+ 4.3%
+ 4.1%
+5.4%
+ 2.9%
- 2.8%
- 1.2%
- 2.6%
NONMANUFACTURING
+ 4.2%
+ 3.3%
+ 2.9%
+ 4.0%
+ 4.1%
+ 6.3%
+ 3.3%
- 1.5%
- 0.9%
- 0.9%
MANUFACTURING
+ 7.5%
+ 0.9%
- 10.7%
+ 5.3%
+ 4.2%
+ 2.6%
+ 1.7%
- 7.1%
- 2.2%
- 8.7%
(Employment in thousands)
1250.0
1200.0
1150.0
1100.0
1050.0
1000.0
950.0
900.0
850.0
800.0
750.0
700.0
650.0
600.0
550.0
500.0
450.0
400.0
350.0
300.0
250.0
200.0
150.0
100.0
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average hourly earnings of production workers in Kentuckys manufacturing industries increased 6.6 percent from $7.86 in 1981 to $8.38 in 1982. This represented an increase of 126.5 percent from the 1972 average hourly wage of $3.70. Average hourly earnings of production workers in nondurable goods industries rose from $7.02 in 1981 to $7.54 in 1982. Average hourly earnings in the durable goods sector increased from $8.52 to $9.12.

In 1982 production workers in Kentucky's manufacturing industries worked an average of 38.4 hours per week, as compared with an average of 39.3 hours per week in 1981. The length of the average workweek in nondurable goods industries was down from 39.1 hours per week in 1981 to 39.0 hours per week in 1982. The durable goods sector showed a drop in hours worked from 39.4 hours per week in 1981 to 37.9 hours per week in 1982.

Average weekly earnings increased 4.2 percent in 1982 due to increases in hourly earnings despite reductions in hours worked. The average manufacturing production worker in Kentucky earned $321.79 per week in 1982, as compared to $308.90 per week in 1981 and $149.48 in 1972. Average weekly earnings in nondurable goods industries rose 7.1 percent from 1981 to $294.06 in 1982. Average weekly earnings in the durable goods sector rose 3.0 percent from 1981 to $345.65 in 1982.

Table XI

Summary of Hours and Earnings
1972, 1981 and 1982

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Weekly Earnings		
	1982	1981	1972	1982	1981	1972	1982	1981	1972
Manufacturing	$321.79	$308.90	$149.48	38.4	39.3	40.4	$ 8.38	$ 7.86	$ 3.70
Nondurable Goods	294.06	274.48	136.72	39.0	39.1	39.4	7.54	7.02	3.47
Food & Kindred Products	320.79	312.45	157.03	39.8	39.5	41.0	8.06	7.91	3.83
Distilled Liquors (exc. Brandy)	328.68	321.84	160.27	41.5	43.2	38.9	7.92	7.45	4.12
Tobacco Manufactures	416.59	374.90	151.93	37.7	38.1	37.7	11.05	9.84	4.03
Cigarettes	457.81	420.58	160.23	37.1	38.2	37.7	12.34	11.01	4.25
Textile Mill Products	169.97	158.26	104.94	34.2	33.6	39.6	4.97	4.71	2.65
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	178.01	175.49	92.25	38.2	38.4	37.5	4.66	4.57	2.46
Men's, Boys' Suites, Coats & Furnishings	187.25	178.97	92.87	37.3	36.9	37.6	5.02	4.85	2.47
Paper & Allied Products	293.38	275.80	146.02	38.4	39.4	41.6	7.64	7.00	3.51
Printing & Publishing	338.30	309.64	178.48	39.2	37.9	38.8	8.63	8.17	4.60
Chemicals & Allied Products	404.63	385.05	192.29	41.5	42.5	41.0	9.75	9.06	4.69
Industrial Inorganic Chemicals	389.79	365.45	177.39	41.6	42.2	40.5	9.37	8.66	4.38
Plastic Materials & Synthetics	410.18	391.25	213.60	42.2	42.9	41.8	9.72	9.12	5.11
Paints & Allied Products	271.67	276.86	143.09	35.1	38.4	41.0	7.74	7.21	3.49
Petroleum & Coal Products	557.66	536.58	--	56.5	58.9	-	9.87	9.11	-
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prods.	329,39	291.20	153.12	34.6	36.4	43.5	9.52	8.00	3.52
Leather & Leather Products	201.88	195.57	102.72	41.2	41.7	40.6	4.90	4.69	2.53
Durable Goods	345.65	335.69	159.83	37.9	39.4	41.3	9.12	8.52	3.87
Lumber & Wood Products	270.31	260.96	126.79	37.7	39.6	40.9	7.17	6.59	3.10
Furniture & Fixtures	216.72	204.59	110.88	36.0	34.5	39.6	6.02	5.93	2.80
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	341.65	311.22	158.15	42.6	42.4	42.4	8.02	7.34	3.73
Primary Metal Industries	420.85	441.94	186.68	35.1	39.6	39.3	11.99	11.16	4.75
Blast Furnaces & Basic Steel Products	483.60	512.45	196.56	32.5	38.3	37.8	14.88	13.38	5.20
Fabricated Metal Products	310.42	309.26	150.79	37.4	39.7	41.1	8.30	7.79	3.66
Machinery (except Electrical)	366.52	340.87	181.66	38.5	38.3	41.1	9.52	8.90	4.42
Electric & Electronic Equip.	329.88	314.55	153.82	37.7	38.5	40.8	8.75	8.17	3.77
Transportation Equipment	463.73	480.93	198.00	40.5	45.2	44.1	11.45	10.64	4.49
Instruments & Misc. Mfg.	224.92	212.63	126.17	37.3	37.7	44.9	6.03	5.64	2.81

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

The number of applicants registering for employment through local offices of the Department for Manpower Services between October 1, 1981 and September 30, 1982 totaled 336.697. The number of job openings received from employers during that period equalled 67,777. There were 60,174 of these openings filled during the period.

Applicants seeking employment in the professional, technical and managerial occupations numbered 21,797 during the fiscal year, with retail store manager and food service manager the two most applied for jobs. There were 4,067 job openings received during the period, with 2,974 being filled.

There were 52,459 applicants available for jobs in the clerical occupations during the fiscal year. This represented 15.6 percent of all available applicants and was the largest group of applicants by occupation. General clerk was the job most often applied for, with 16,092 applicants available during the period. There were 20,274 openings received during the year, with 11,536 for general clerk positions. Openings filled during the period numbered 18,473.

Available applicants in the sales occupations number 11,704, with sales clerk and general merchandise salesperson the two most applied for positions. There were 4,746 openings received in this occupational group, with 3,796 being filled during the year.

There were 7,271 applicants seeking domestic service jobs and 46,930 applying for other service positions. Openings received in these occupations totaled 1,336 in domestic and 5,873 in other service occupations. Openings filled were 1,057 in domestic and 5,302 in other services.

Available applicants in the agricultural, fishing and forestry occupations numbered 8,668 during the fiscal year. Job openings received in this group

were 722 with 676 being filled.

Applicants seeking employment in the processing occupations numbered 5,673, while 21,016 applied for machine trade occupations and 18,468 applied for benchwork occupations. Openings received for these groups numbered 1,630, 2,324 and 3,660, respectively.

There were 45,202 applicants seeking work in structural work occupations, with construction worker and carpenter accounting for 6,900 and 3,608 applicants, respectively. There were 5,263 structural work openings received during the period with 4,579 filled.

There were 15,965 applicants available for motor freight and transportation occupations during the last fiscal year and 20,489 for packaging and material handling. Openings received during the period numbered 1,465 and 6,629 respectively.

Table XIII gives projected occupational employment by major occupational groups. Average annual job openings through 1985 are projected at 64,995, with 32,249 annual openings for white collar workers. The largest number of openings projected within this group is for clerical workers, with 12,323 average annual openings. Of this total, 38.9 percent will be a result of growth within the industry and 61.1 percent will be from separations. Of the 20,853 projected annual job openings for blue collar workers, 9,504 will be for operatives, 7,820 for craft and kindred workers and 3,529 for nonfarm laborers. Job openings for service workers are expected to number 11,893 annually.

Table XIV gives selected high demand occupations in Kentucky and annual average job openings by occupation. Of the 12,323 projected annual openings for clerical workers, 39.0 percent will be for secretaries, cashiers, and general office clerks. There will be a demand for 11,893 service workers annually, with janitors and sextons, nurse aides/orderlies and cooks accounting for 49.9 percent of this total. Of the 9,826 projected annual

openings for professional nurses and elementary, pre-school and kindergarten teachers.

Table XV gives a listing of projected fast-growing occupations in Kentucky. The fastest growing professional, technical and kindred occupations are projected to be dental hygienists, dental assistants, and dentists. Among clerical workers, transit clerks, checking clerks, proof machine operators and statement clerks are expected to be among the fastest growing occupations. Following the trend of increased demand in the health care field, dental lab technician is expected to be among the fastest growing craft and kindred jobs, while nurse aide/orderly is projected as the fastest growing service occupation.

Table XII

Occupational Listing of Available Job Applicants and Occupations in Which 100 or More Job Openings Were Received or 300 or More Job Applications Were Filled, October 1980 through September 1983

	Applicants Available During Period	Openings Received During Period	Openings Filled During Period
Total All Occupations	336,697	67,777	60,174
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & MANAGEMENT OCCUPATIONS	21,797	4,067	2,974
Nurse, Licensed Practical	421	145	122
Teacher, Secondary School	518	7	6
Teacher, Elementary School	452	8	7
Accountant	491	59	28
Manager Sales	301	18	5
Administrative Assistant	394	31	21
Manager, Office	416	31	17
Manager, Retail Sales	1,244	63	33
Manager, Food Service	1,010	93	65
CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS	52,459	20,274	18,473
Legal Secretary	657	130	83
Secretary	3,577	610	381
Clerk-Typist	2,385	738	599
Key Punch Operator	726	249	192
Typist	211	115	94
Clerk, general	16,092	11,536	11,382
Sorter	171	108	108
Bookkeeper I	1,944	273	175
Bookkeeper II	424	55	32
Cashier	1,064	232	194
Teller	307	89	66
Cashier II	1,819	600	510
Computer Operator	505	48	23
Accounting Clerk	851	147	95
Administrative Clerk	2,561	477	383
Stock Clerk	1,267	377	347
Receptionist	1,585	246	172
Hotel Clerk	270	155	113
Ticket Agent	168	173	171
Teacher Aide II	624	268	264
SALES OCCUPATIONS	11,704	4,746	3,796
Sales Agent, Insurance	248	188	89
Salesperson, Womens Apparel & Accessories	343	124	99
Salesperson, General Merchandise	2,009	596	557
Sales Clerk	2,454	606	539
Sales Clerk, Food	399	179	170
Driver, Sales Route	665	137	96
Telephone Solicator	184	423	353
DOMESTIC SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	7,271	1,336	1,057
Houseworker General	2,365	134	103
Companion	329	268	176
SERVICE OCCUPATION EXCLUDING DOMESTIC	46,930	5,873	5,302
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	1,601	1,001	921
Waiter/Waitress Informal	7,423	2,503	2,311
Waiter/Waitress, Takeout	237	145	113
Bartender	569	114	109
Cook, Hotel & Restaurant	2,495	1,154	1,032
Cook, Short Order	1,647	338	264

Table XII (Continued)

	Applicants Available During Period	Openings Received During Period	Openings Filled During Period
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS EXCLUDING DOMESTIC (CONTINUED)			
Cook, Any Individual	1,113	260	214
Meat Cutter	400	35	24
Pantry Goods Maker	209	105	81
Kitchen Helper	2,859	796	718
Cleaner, Housekeeping	2,195	483	440
Cosmetologist	350	28	13
Nurse Aide	5,143	729	707
Food Services Worker, Hospital	357	59	58
Nursery School Attendant	464	118	99
Guard, Security	1,458	775	689
Merchant Patroller	585	245	230
Janitor	2,504	861	822
FARMING, FISHERY AND FORESTRY OCCUPATIONS	8,668	722	676
PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS	5,673	1,630	1,552
Laborer, General (iron and steel)	418	23	23
MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS	21,016	2,324	1,881
Machinist	876	53	33
Production Machine Tender	541	37	37
Punch Press Operator I	335	3	3
Automobile Mechanic	3,167	346	241
Construction Equipment Mechanic	384	58	42
Diesel Mechanic	666	79	48
Maintenance Mechanic	933	98	82
BENCHWORK OCCUPATIONS	18,468	3,660	3,510
Assembler, Small Products	302	22	20
Painter, Spray	302	27	24
Sewing Machine Operator	2,337	827	822
STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS	45,202	5,263	4,579
Sheet Metal Worker	328	30	17
Assembler, Automobile	1,043	2	0
Automobile Body Repairer	734	88	57
Welder, Combination	1,599	98	82
Assembler, Production Line	244	154	154
Electrician	1,304	205	145
Appliance Assembler, Line	1,472	4	4
Electronics Mechanic	335	43	27
Painter	1,254	166	145
Cement Mason	461	52	44
Bulldozer Operator	577	65	45
Operating Engineer	2,312	61	54
Carpenter	3,608	327	271
Bricklayer	665	55	42
Pipefiter	356	48	43
Plumber	403	47	35
Roofer	666	84	70
Construction Worker I	6,900	761	719
Maintenance Repairer, Building	1,573	382	319
MOTOR FREIGHT & TRANSPORTATION OCCUPATIONS	15,965	1,465	1,195
Tractor Trailer Truck Driver	2,346	166	124
Truck Driver, Heavy	4,689	217	182
Truck Driver, Light	1,788	151	122
Bus Driver	627	49	42
Automobile Service Station Attendant	1,632	195	150
Cleaner	309	62	49

Table XII (Continued)

	Applicants Available During Period	Openings Recieved During Period	Openings Filled During Period
PACKAGING & MATERIAL HANDLING OCCUPATIONS	20,489	6,629	6,485
Packager, Hand	1,962	480	480
Bagger	216	100	95
Material Handler	9,271	4,209	4,144
OTHER MISCELLANOUS OCCUPATIONS	7,774	686	551

Table XIII

Estimated Employment and Job Openings
Broad Occupations
Kentucky 1978, 1985

Occupational Title	Employment				Employment Change		Job Openings		
	Actual 1978		Projected 1985		Projected 1978-1985		Annual Average 1978-1985		
	Number	PCT	Number	PCT	Number	PCT	Total	Growth	Separations
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,211,601	100.0	1,392,766	100.0	181,165	15.0	64,995	25,881	39,114
WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	549,928	45.4	634,735	45.5	84,807	15.4	32,249	12,116	20,133
Professional, Tech. & Kindred	178,460	14.7	207,409	14.9	28,949	16.2	9,826	4,136	5,690
Managers & Officials	95,311	7.9	108,979	7.8	13,668	14.3	6,083	1,953	4,130
Sales Workers	65,633	5.4	74,283	5.3	8,650	13.2	4,017	1,236	2,781
Clerical Workers	210,524	17.4	244,064	17.5	33,540	15.9	12,323	4,791	7,532
BLUE COLLAR WORKERS	493,340	40.7	558,115	40.1	64,775	13.1	20,853	9,253	11,600
Craft & Kindred Workers	170,242	14.0	193,777	13.9	23,535	13.8	7,820	3,362	4,458
Operatives	235,915	19.5	265,317	19.1	29,402	12.5	9,504	4,200	5,304
Laborers except Farm	87,183	7.2	99,021	7.1	11,838	13.6	3,529	1,691	1,838
SERVICE WORKERS	168,333	13.9	199,916	14.4	31,583	18.8	11,893	4,512	7,381

Table XIV

SELECTED HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS
KENTUCKY
ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS

Occupational Title	Total Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Total, All Occupations	64,995	25,881	39,114
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers	9,826	4,136	5,690
Civil Engineers	89	34	55
Electrical Engineers	55	24	31
Industrial Engineers	68	37	31
Mechanical Engineers	69	31	38
Chemists	29	14	15
Drafters	131	90	41
Electrical & Electronic Technicians	98	63	35
Surveyors	38	21	17
Dentists	38	29	9
Dietitians	53	24	29
Nurses, Professional	1,152	548	604
Pharmacists	137	40	97
Physicians, Medical & Osteopaths	146	95	51
Physical Therapists	31	19	12
Inhalation Therapists	37	22	15
Medical Laboratory Technologists	79	46	33
Medical Laboratory Assistants	53	32	21
Dental Assistants	156	96	60
Dental Hygienists	66	37	29
Health Record Technologists & Technicians	29	11	18
Radiologic Technicians	93	50	43
Radiologic Technicians & Nuclear Med. Technicians	45	24	21
Surgical Technicians	43	24	19
EKG Technicians	23	12	11
Pharmacy Helpers	49	22	29
Licensed Practical Nurses	521	255	266
Physical Therapy Technicians	37	21	16
Computer Programmers	70	52	18
Computer Systems Analysts	44	33	11
Adult Education Teachers	60	24	34
Teachers, Vocational Education or Training	168	48	34
Teachers, College	396	390	310
Graduate Assistants	56	37	30
Elementary, Pre-School, Kindergarten Teachers	1,393	552	841
Secondary School Teachers	467	0	467
Designers	48	28	20
Editors & Reporters	72	28	44
Musicians, Instrumental	89	27	62
Commercial Artists	21	7	14
Public Relations Specialists	39	17	22
Announcers	29	20	9
Accountants & Auditors	443	179	264
Tax Examiners, Collectors, Revenue Agents	27	5	22
Tax Preparers	41	17	24
Architects	27	14	13
Purchasing Agents A/O Buyers	95	36	59
Buyers, Retail A/O Wholesale Trade	177	60	117
Clergy	290	57	233
Directors, Rel. Act. A/O Rel. Ed.	32	5	27
Judges	17	3	44
Magistrates	57	5	52
Law Clerks	46	12	34
Lawyers	142	39	103
Paralegal Personnel	71	13	58
Librarians	188	70	118
Personnel & Labor Relations Specialists	89	36	53
Employment Interviewers	28	15	13
Group Recreation Workers	57	25	32
Social Workers	325	124	201
Vocational & Educational Counselors	113	64	49
Cost Estimators	62	25	37

Table XIV

SELECTED HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS
KENTUCKY
ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS

Occupational Title	Total Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Marking Clerks, Trade	23	6	17
Town Clerks	20	4	16
Credit Clerks, Bank A/O Insurance	69	32	37
Insurance Clerks, Medical	90	44	46
Craft & Kindred Workers	7,820	3,362	4,458
Carpenters	648	277	371
Roof Bolters	180	95	85
Bricklayers	59	29	30
Cement Masons	70	39	31
Electricians	353	186	167
Heavy Equipment Operators	641	392	249
Painters, Construction, Maintenance	134	27	107
Plumbers A/O Pipefitters	244	78	166
Roofers	26	4	22
Structural Steel Workers	67	46	21
Supervisors, Nonworking	1,061	452	609
Boilermakers	48	23	25
Machinists	132	41	91
Millwrights	69	29	40
Steel Metal Workers, Tinsmiths	65	24	41
Tool & Die Makers	79	31	48
Air Conditioning, Heating, Refrig. Mechanics	47	17	30
Auto Body Repairers	39	20	19
Automotive Mechanics	367	142	225
Farm Equipment Mechanics	28	13	15
Engineering Equipment Mechanics	99	55	44
Mine Machinery Mechanics	156	104	52
Maintenance Mechanics	289	145	144
Gas & Electric Appliance Repairers	23	7	16
Radio, Television Repairers	40	21	19
Railroad Car Repairers	23	-5	28
Sewing Machine Mechanics	22	11	11
Instrument Repairers	28	8	20
Diesel Mechanics	105	46	59
Bookbinders	55	21	34
Compositors & Typesetters	58	19	39
Photoengravers, Lithographers	37	14	23
Press & Plate Printers	71	29	42
Line Installer Repairers	87	50	37
Locomotive Engineers	38	-6	44
Telephone Installers, Repairers	69	43	26
Bakers	37	14	23
Crane, Derrick, Hoist Operators	118	65	53
Glaziers	20	14	6
Fire Bosses	34	19	15
Inspectors	370	125	245
Testers	40	-15	55
Opticians, Dispensing, A/O Optical Mechanics	28	16	12
Stationary Engineers	173	14	34
Alternation Tailors	53	6	47
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	489	217	272
Operatives	9,504	4,200	5,304
Drill Press A/O Boring Machine Operators	48	24	24
Grinding A/O Abrading Machine Operators, Metal	61	29	32
Lathe Machine Operators, Metal	101	51	50
Milling A/O Planing Machine Operators	26	13	13
Machine Tool Operators, Combination	78	42	36
Machine Tool Operators, Numerical Control	28	17	11
Punch, Stamping Press Operators	120	61	59
Welders & Flamecutters	193	110	83
Welders & Flamecutters A	67	38	29

Table XIV

SELECTED HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS
KENTUCKY
ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS

Occupational Title	Total Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Credit Analysts	23	11	12
Underwriters	36	10	26
Appraisers, Real Estate	30	7	23
Managers, Officials & Proprietors	6,083	1,953	4,130
Sales Managers, Retail Trade	162	76	86
Construction Inspectors, Public Administration	38	4	34
Inspectors (except Construction) Public Adm.	95	16	79
Postmasters & Mail Superintendents	76	8	68
Railroad Conductors	52	-8	60
Restaurant, Cafe & Bar Managers	274	99	175
Managers, Store	667	183	484
Managers, Auto Service Department	41	10	31
Managers, Auto Parts Department	33	8	25
Wholesalers	146	53	93
Sales Workers	4,017	1,236	2,781
Sales Agents, Sales Representatives, Insurance	136	50	86
Real Estate Agent, Broker	61	23	38
Sales Agents, Sales Representatives, Security	20	8	12
Sales Clerks	1,919	547	1,372
Clerical Workers	12,323	4,791	7,532
Secretaries	1,469	600	869
Stenographers	242	67	175
Typists	535	199	336
Bookkeeping/Billing Machine Operators	128	58	70
Proof Machine Operators	60	33	27
Computer Operators	72	46	26
Keypunch Operators	236	103	133
Bank Tellers	396	223	173
Accounting Clerks	492	155	337
Bookkeepers, Hand	756	270	486
Cashiers	1,291	476	815
Clerical Supervisors	247	122	125
Collectors, Bill & Accounts	64	31	33
Desk Clerks	69	21	48
Order Clerks	140	50	90
Dispatchers, Starter, Vehicle	63	19	44
Claims Clerks	39	11	28
Production Clerks	83	40	43
File Clerks	178	80	98
Personnel Clerks	69	24	45
Claims Adjusters	34	13	21
Library Assistants	102	35	67
Mail Carriers, Postal Service	156	33	123
Mail Clerks	39	16	23
Payroll, Timekeeping Clerks	130	49	81
Postal Clerks	47	9	38
Receptionists	283	131	152
Switchboard Operators/Receptionists	147	60	87
Shipping/Receiving Clerks & Packers	316	85	96
Statistical Clerks	131	16	27
Procurement Clerks	25	11	14
Stock Clerks, Stockroom, Warehouse, etc.	546	238	308
Teacher Aides, except Monitor	238	135	103
Switchboard Operators	99	4[illegible]	59
Central Office Operators	87	22	65
Ticket Station, Express Agents	47	10	37
Weighers	45	22	23
General Clerks, Office	2,049	759	1,290
Statement Clerks	46	23	23
Service Clerks	35	9	26

Table XIV

SELECTED HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS
KENTUCKY
ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS

Occupational Title	Total Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Welders & Flamecutters B	87	47	40
Welders & Flamecutters C	53	20	33
Spinners, Twisters, Winders	34	7	27
Production Packagers	358	101	257
Baggers	267	138	129
Machine Assemblers A	50	27	23
Machine Assemblers B	90	54	36
Instrument Assemblers B	25	10	15
Electro-Mech. Equipment Assemblers B	37	24	13
Electric & Electronic Assemblers B	89	60	29
Assemblers C	575	308	267
Blasters, Mining & Quarrying	75	53	22
Surveyor Helpers	57	41	16
Clothing Ironers & Pressers	96	9	87
Shear A/O Slitter Operators, Metal	27	12	15
Drillers, Earth	121	80	41
Dry Wall Installers, Lathers	22	16	6
Filers, Polishers, Buffers & Sanders	94	42	52
Garage Workers, Gas Station Attendants	145	-7	152
Washers, Machine A/O Starchers	60	22	38
Headers, Bottomers, Car Droppers A/O Cagers	22	15	7
Brattice Builders	49	34	15
Coal Washers	22	15	7
Cont. Mining Machine Operators	45	31	14
Cutting Machine Operators	68	47	21
Loading Machine Operators, Underground	81	55	26
Shuttle Car Operators	135	93	42
Tipple Operators	59	41	18
Oilers	83	43	40
Painters, Manufacturing Articles	66	28	38
Photog. Process Workers	26	12	14
Sawyers	38	0	38
Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equip., Nongarment	45	8	37
Sewing Machine Operator, Special Equip., Garment	245	122	123
Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equip., Garment	947	404	543
Stationary Boiler Firers	41	13	28
Coil Winders	20	13	7
Doughnut Makers/Doughnut Machine Operators	25	15	10
Cigarette Making Machine Operators	20	4	16
Chemical Operators A	49	15	34
Extruder Operators, Rubber or Plastic	35	24	11
Comp. A/O Inj. Mold. Mach. Operators, Rubber or Plastics	73	45	28
Finishers, Hand	28	18	10
Plater Helpers	20	10	10
Bus Drivers	581	259	331
Delivery & Route Workers	395	155	246
Industrial Truck Operators	173	85	88
Parking Attendants	27	5	22
Railroad Brake Operators	39	-12	51
Taxicab Drivers, Chauffeurs	66	1	65
Ambulance Drivers/Ambulance Attendants	39	11	28
Truck Drivers	888	461	427
Service Workers	11,893	4,512	7,381
Janitors & Sextons	2,882	1,006	1,876
Bartenders	140	43	97
Waiters Assistants	138	102	36
Cooks, Short Order/Specialty, Fast Foods	354	105	249
Cooks, Restaurant	309	95	214
Cooks, Institutional	945	401	544
Butchers A/O Meat Cutters	118	53	65
Host/Hostesses, Rest., Lounge, Coffee Shop	57	22	35
Waiters/ Waitresses	885	335	550

Table XIV

SELECTED HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS
KENTUCKY
ANNUAL AVERAGE JOB OPENINGS

Occupational Title	Total Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Kitchen Helpers	578	228	350
Food Prep. & Service Workers, Fast Food Rest.	609	187	422
Pantry, Sandwich A/O Coffee Makers	87	32	55
Nurses Aids/Orderlies	1,448	762	686
Psychiatric Aids	90	45	45
Medical Assistants	130	59	71
Attendants, Recreation & Amusement	100	35	65
Housekeepers, Hotel & Motel	82	37	45
Child Care Attendants	32	15	17
Child Care Workers	332	130	202
Cosmetologists A/O Women's Hairstylists	157	39	118
Welfare Service Aids	116	55	61
School Crossing Gurads	26	6	20
Firefighters	78	24	35
Guards & Doorkeepers	704	176	528
Correction Officers A/O Jailers	117	13	104
Police & Detectives	201	61	140
Sheriffs	21	4	17
Supervisors, Nonworking, Service	131	61	70
Laborers, except Farm	3,529	1,691	1,838
Animal Caretakers	36	17	19
Const. Laborers, except Carp. Helpers	216	85	131
Conveyor Operators or Tenders	55	34	21
Refuse Collectors	66	22	44
Gardeners, Groundskeepers, except Farm	302	103	199
Order Fillers	249	126	123
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	376	209	167
Cleaners, Vehicle	49	25	24
Riggers	23	10	13

Table XV

FAST-GROWNING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Percent	Employment 1978	Employment 1985	Rate of Growth 1978-85	Total Job Openings Annual Averages 1978-1985
Professional, Technical & Kindred Workers					
Dental Hygienists	48.6	539	801	48.6	66
Dental Assistants	47.1	1,442	2,112	47.1	156
Dentists	42.6	469	669	42.6	1,670
Manual Arts Music Rec. Therp.	36.8	209	286	36.8	-
Optometrists	36.4	118	161	36.4	-
Dietetic Technicians	35.4	144	195	35.4	-
Physical Therapy Technicians	34.7	427	575	34.7	37
Physical Therapists	33.4	395	527	33.4	31
Sports Instructors	32.7	147	195	32.7	-
Mining Engineers	32.5	200	265	32.5	-
Licensed Practical Nurses	31.7	5,626	7,409	31.7	521
Civil Eng. Tech.	31.6	278	366	31.6	-
Dietitians	31.3	530	696	31.3	53
Dance Instructors	31.3	112	147	31.3	-
Microbiology Technol.	31.2	138	181	31.2	-
Inhalation Therapists	30.9	494	644	30.9	37
Biochemistry Technol.	30.8	159	208	30.8	-
Surgical Technicians	30.6	556	726	30.6	43
Comm. Organ. Workers	30.4	705	919	30.4	61
X-Ray Technicians	28.4	645	828	28.4	48
Nurse, Professional	28.0	13,697	17,530	28.0	1,152
Medical Laboratory Assistants	27.8	810	1,035	27.8	53
Radiologic & Nuc. Med. Tech.	27.4	617	786	27.4	45
Pharmacy Helpers	26.3	589	744	26.3	49
Architects	26.3	369	466	26.3	27
Voc. Ed. Counselors	26.2	1,699	2,144	26.2	113
Medical Lab. Technol.	25.4	1,258	1,577	25.4	79
EKG Technicians	24.8	331	413	24.8	23
Speech & Hearing Clinicians	24.7	174	217	24.7	-
Health Record Technol. Tech.	24.7	15,441	20,261	24.7	29
Credit Analysts	24.4	311	387	24.4	23
Psychologists	24.1	320	397	24.1	-
Surveyors	24.0	599	743	24.0	38
Sales Workers					
Sales Agents, Sales Reps. Real Estate	26.6	550	696	26.6	138
Clerical Workers					
Transit Clerks	29.8	158	205	29.8	-
Checking Clerks	29.7	202	262	29.7	-
Proof Machine Operators	29.5	784	1,015	29.5	60
Statement Clerks	29.0	556	717	29.0	46
New Accounts Tellers	28.1	359	460	28.1	25
Tellers	27.5	5,303	6,761	27.5	370
Loan Closers	27.2	173	220	27.2	-
Teacher Aids, except Monitor	26.8	3,522	4,467	26.8	238
Worksheet Clerks	26.1	311	392	26.1	26
Credit Clerks, Bank A/O Ins.	24.6	899	1,120	24.6	69
Admissions Evaluators	24.3	148	184	24.3	-
Mortgage Closing Clerks	23.4	205	253	23.4	-
Craft & Kindred Workers					
Dental Lab. Technicians	36.0	266	359	36.0	-
Setters, Plastic Molding Machine	34.7	147	198	34.7	-
Fire Bosses	34.2	389	522	34.2	34
Roof Bolters	34.1	1,943	2,605	34.1	180
Mine Machine Mechanics	33.6	2,173	2,902	33.6	156
Structural Steel Workers	28.4	1,139	1,460	28.4	67
Glaziers	27.3	355	452	27.3	22
Operatives					
Blow Molding Machine Operators	35.4	175	237	35.4	-
Finishers, Hand	34.5	365	491	34.5	28
Panelboard Oper./Grind Mill Oper.	34.4	-	-	-	-

Table XV

FAST-GROWNING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Percent	Employment 1978	Employment 1985	Rate of Growth 1978-85	Total Job Openings Annual Averages 1978-1985
Headers, Bottomers, Car Droppers	34.2	316	424	34.2	32
Brattice Builders	34.1	699	937	34.1	49
Coal Washers	34.1	305	409	34.1	22
Cont. Mining Machine Operators	34.1	634	850	34.1	45
Cutting Machine Operators	34.1	963	1,291	34.1	68
Tipple Operators	34.1	833	1,117	34.1	59
Long Wall Miner Oper. Helpers	33.9	165	221	33.9	-
Service Unit Oper., Oil Well	33.9	-	-	-	-
Shuttle Car Operators	33.9	1,921	2,573	33.9	135
Loading Machine Operators	32.8	104	108	3.9	81
Blasters, Mining & Quarrying	32.5	1,138	1,508	32.5	75
Drillers, Machine	32.1	1,404	1,854	32.1	95
Extruder Operators, Rubber or Plastic	31.5	543	714	31.5	35
Extruder Operator Helpers, Rubber of Plastic	30.7	163	213	30.7	-
Exterminators	30.1	269	350	30.1	-
Drillers, Hand	26.8	112	142	26.8	-
Electric & Electronic Assembler B	26.2	1,601	2,020	26.2	89
Wire Drawers	25.0	216	270	25.0	-
Coilers, Winders A/O Spoolers	24.9	217	271	24.9	-
Sewing Mach. Oper., Spec. Equip., Garment	24.8	3,454	4,309	24.8	245
Grinder Operators	23.9	184	228	23.9	-
Coil Winders	23.8	370	458	23.8	20
Pourers, Metal	23.6	165	204	23.6	-
Service Workers					
Nurse Aide/Orderly	34.6	15,424	20,756	34.6	1,448
Child Care Attendants	33.8	308	412	33.8	32
Psychiatric Aides	30.7	1,022	1,336	30.7	90
Housekeeper, Motel/Hotel	30.3	849	1,106	30.3	82
Lifeguards	27.8	299	382	27.8	30
Cooks, Institutional	26.2	10,706	13,510	26.2	945
Medical Assistants	24.9	1,668	2,083	24.9	130
Welfare Service Aides	24.6	1,575	1,962	24.6	116
Child Care Workers	23.6	3,858	4,770	23.6	332
Laborers, except Farm					
Pipelayers	78.2	671	793	78.2	35
Fence Erectors	33.9	174	233	33.9	-
Reinforcing Iron Workers	32.9	392	517	32.9	29
Furnace Oper. Helper/Heat Helper	29.4	160	207	29.4	-
Animal Caretakers	27.8	432	552	27.8	36

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION GLOSSARY

ACTIVE FILE. A file of currently used records such as claims records or work registrations (applications).

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT. Includes self-employed farmers, family members (including unpaid family members) and hired workers who performed work on farms for the pay period including the 12th of the month.

APPLICANT. A person, legally qualified to work in the United States, who has either a partial or full application record.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS. The average hourly earnings of production or non-supervisory workers in any industry. Published each month for selected industries.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (CLF). All persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area (excluding members of armed forces) who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES). Monthly current estimates of nonagricultural wage and salaried employment, hours and earnings by industry based on a sample of employing establishments which report their total employment, earnings paid and hours worked for production/non-supervisory employees.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS). A national survey conducted each month with a scientifically selected sample representing the noninstitutional civilian population in the United States. This survey provides monthly statistics on employment, unemployment, and related subjects which are analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT). The dictionary makes available descriptive information concerning most jobs in the U. S. economy. It presents a systemized numerical classification structure by means of which occupations are arranged according to job content, tasks or activities performed, and inter-relationships with other occupations. The standardization of job titles and the accompanying definitions of job duties provide a unique tool for the many users of occupational information.

DURABLE GOODS. Known as "hard goods", the term refers to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are ordnance, lumber and wood, furniture, stone-clay-glass, primary and fabricated metals, nonelectrical and electrical machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, and miscellaneous manufacturing. The corresponding standard industrial classification codes (SIC's) are 19, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39. Also see NONDURABLE GOODS.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS. Measurements of various economic and business movements and activities of a community such as: employment, unemployment, hours worked, income, savings, volume of building permits, volume of sales, etc., whose fluctuations affect and may be used to determine overall economic trends.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED (CETA). A person who is either:

(i) a member of a family which receives public assistance;
(ii) a member of a family whose income during the previous 6 months, on an annualized basis, was such that:

(A) the family would have qualified for public assistance, if it had applied for such assistance, or
(B) it does not exceed the poverty level, or
(C) it does not exceed 70 percent of the Lower Living Standard Income Level;

(iii) a foster child on whose behalf State or local government payments are made;
(iv) a client of a sheltered workshop;
(v) a handicapped individual who is living at home and who is unemployed;
(vi) institutionalized in a prison, hospital, or similar institution; or

(vii) a regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility, or similar institution.

EMPLOYMENT. Employment is expressed as the number of persons who, during the reference period (i.e., the week which includes the 12th of the month), worked as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family. Employment also includes all those persons who were not working but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons, regardless of whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM (ESARS). A subsystem of the Manpower Operations Data System (MODS) which generates statistical output reports.

ENTRY-LEVEL JOBS. A job in which employers will accept and hire workers with little or no previous experience in the occupation and with relatively minimum training or education for the specific job.

EXPANSION DEMAND. The new job openings created by expansion or growth in a given occupation or industry. (See Labor Demand and Replacement Demand)

FISCAL YEAR (FY). A term utilized by most governmental agencies to denote a year beginning October 1 and ending September 30 of the next calendar year. Thus, FY '81 is October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981.

INDUSTRY. Used in the compilation of economic statistics, an industry describes a type of economic activity in which a firm or group of firms is engaged. The STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION system provides numerical classifications for these activities.

JOB-READY APPLICANT. An applicant who does not need employability development services in order to be referred to a job opening.

JOB VACANCIES. Jobs for which an employer is actively trying to recruit workers from outside of his establishment.

LABOR DEMAND. As used for labor market analysis and for civilian labor force projections, labor demand is an estimate of the number of job opportunities which exist and will occur over a given period of time.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE. The proportion of non-institutional population 16 years and over that is in the labor force.

LABOR MARKET AREA. A labor market area consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. The area generally takes the name of its central city. The boundaries depend primarily on economic and geographic factors, and not on political jurisdiction.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION. The delivery of labor foce, employment, unemployment, wage, supply and demand, occupational, industrial and economic and demographic data for the analysis of manpower problems.

LABOR SUPPLY. The number of workers who are unemployed and seeking work, or who would seek employment if they believed jobs were available.

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND. One of the concepts used to describe the interaction of job seekers and employers in the labor market. Analysis of labor demand/supply provides indications of whether or not at prevailing wages, working conditions, location, etc., the number of job seekers (supply) and jobs offered (demand) are in balance. (See Shortage and Surplus Occupations)

LABOR TURNOVER. When applied to the total labor force for an occupation, industry, or area, labor turnover refers to the movement into (accessions, including new hires and recalls) and out of (separations, including quits, layoffs, etc.) jobs during a given period of time by workers.

MINORITY. A term denoting those persons who are non-white, of Spanish-Heritage or those having other characteristics which pose a barrier to employment.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT. All full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month.

NONDURABLE GOODS. Known as "soft goods," nondurable goods refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time-three years or less. The nondurable manufacturing industries include food, tobacco, textiles, apparel, paper, printing, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, and leather. The corresponding standard industrial classification codes (SIC's) are 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31. Also see DURABLE GOODS.

OCCUPATIONAL DEMAND. Demand for workers when listed by occupation other than industry. See LABOR DEMAND.

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY. The transfer of workers from one occupation to another. A change in occupations may be along a path of advancement or "career ladder," among related occupations or "job clusters," or among unrelated occupations or "job clusters," or among unrelated occupations-- "career lattices".

PRIMARY LABOR MARKET. Jobs characterized by high wages and good working conditions. These jobs are also characterized by good advancement possibilities, employment stability, and the fair administration of work rules using established procedures.

PROJECTIONS. Projections are forecasts into the future based upon specified assumptions of past trends in employment, labor force, job opportunities, etc., both on a total basis as well as by occupation and/or industry based upon previous experiences of employment, the labor force, and job opportunities. Projections may be short range (i.e., for three years or less) or long range (i.e., for more than three years).

REPLACEMENT DEMAND. The demand or job openings, created by workers who leave the labor force for any reason or who change occupations, is known as REPLACEMENT DEMAND and is part of total demand.

SEASONAL FACTORS. The fluctuations in a statistical series (eg, employment, unemployment, etc.) resulting from varying cycles in individual industries and/or combinations of industries, such as, weather conditions, holidays, and the start or end of vacation seasons.

SECONDARY LABOR MARKET. Jobs which are characterized by low pay, poor working conditions, few advancement possibilities, and a very personalized employee - supervisor relationship which lends itself to favoritism and a lack of standard work discipline.

SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS. Occupations for which recruitment needs cannot be met within a reasonable time period because of the lack of qualified workers. The persistence of a large number of openings is not always in itself a sign of worker shortages.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL (SIC). The SIC covers the entire field of economic activity. It makes it possible to classify establishments according to type of activity and may be classified according to 2, 3, or 4 digit basis, according to the detail of information required. The SIC promotes uniformity and comparability in presentation of statistical data and also facilitates collection, tabulation, presentation and analysis of data.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). An SMSA is generally designated on the basis of population statistics reported in a census conducted by the Bureau of the Census and involves two basic criteria. An SMSA is defined as a city or group of contiguous cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants. This is the central city. The county in which the central city is located is defined as the central county. An SMSA also may include an additional county or counties contiguous to the SMSA when the economic and social relationships between the central and contiguous counties meet specified criteria of metropolitan character and integration. There is no limit to the number of outlying metropolitan counties so long as all other criteria are met. SMSA's may cross State lines if necessary to include qualified contiguous counties.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND. One of the various tools used to indicate an adequate supply or oversupply of workers, or a demand for workers in a specific occupation or in a general area.

SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS. Those occupations in which there are an insufficient number of jobs available as compared to the number of workers who are willing to accept the jobs. (See Shortage Occupations)

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT CONCEPT. The summation of workers in agriculture, in private non-agriculture wage and salary activities, government, those self-employed, and unpaid family workers (e.g., family members working in family operated business)

TOTAL LABOR FORCE. The count of both Civilian Labor Force and the Armed Forces by place of residence. (See Civilian Labor Force and Work Force).

UNDEREMPLOYED. A term used to refer to persons who are working below their earning capacity or level of competence. This includes persons employed part-time for economic reasons. The terms underemployed and underutilized are used interchangeably.

UNEMPLOYED. Persons in the labor force 16 years and over who did not work during the survey week, but who made specific efforts to find a job within the last 4 weeks and who are available for work during the survey week. Also included were those who were not working and were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. Unemployment insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which is beyond their control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he becomes eligible for payments.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE. The number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the Civilian Labor Force. The rate may be computed on a national, State or area basis.

WORKFORCE. The sum of employment on a place of work basis plus unemployment. Workforce may be contrasted with labor force which is the sum of employment on a place of residence basis plus unemployment. The workforce concept takes account of the incommuting or outcommuting in a labor area and for multiple job-holding. In using the labor force rather than the workforce.